

2 Villages Near Sidon Burned After Christian Forces Leave

Reuters

DARB AS-SIM, Lebanon — Hundreds of Palestinians looted and burned two Christian villages in southern Lebanon on Friday, but Moslem militiamen prevented looting in other villages abandoned by Christian forces.

In the villages of Darb As-Sim and Miye Mihay, southeast of Sidon, hundreds of Palestinians from refugee camps in the area carried away what they could carry from deserted homes.

The villages were among several abandoned by most of their inhabitants during the fierce sectarian fighting around Sidon and the withdrawal this week of 400 Christian militiamen of the Lebanese Forces from Sidon toward Jezzine to the east, the main Christian town of southern Lebanon.

"At least 75,000 people have fled the region and taken refuge in the Jezzine area. The condition of the refugees is very poor," a former member of the National Assembly, Jean Aziz, said in a cable to President Amin Gemayel, United Press International reported. Mr. Aziz, a native of Jezzine, is an independent Christian and an advocate of Lebanese Army control over the region.

Smoke hung over both villages as young men jubilantly fired weapons into the air and at blackened houses. Sunnis and Shiite Moslem militiamen prevented looting in other Christian villages.

Shiite Amal militiamen took over the town of Maghdoushe and

villages to the southeast, while Sunnis maintained order in the villages of Abra, Qayya and Bramiyeh east and north of Sidon.

In Darb As-Sim, adjacent to the Palestinian refugee camp of Ain el Hilweh, a young Palestinian hurled a portrait of President Gemayel, a Maronite Christian of the Phalangist Party, to the floor of a wrecked house and hacked it with a hatchet.

"This was a Phalangist Party house," he said. "Of course I'm happy."

Crowds of Palestinians entered the villages with cars, trucks, motorcycles and wheelbarrows. They piled them high with household equipment, furniture, stoves and chickens and took them back to their camps.

Security sources said Moslem and Palestinian fighters, meanwhile, were pursuing groups of Christian militiamen eastward from Sidon's hills suburbs toward Christian areas.

In the villages of Qayya, Hillaieh and Abra, formerly on the front lines, thousands of Moslems inspected homes they were forced out of by the Lebanese Forces during monthlong sectarian battles around Sidon.

The crowds fled in panic when eight heavy mortar shells hit Abra at 8 A.M.

The Lebanese Forces pulled back this week in attempt to stop the Moslem-Christian fighting. Security sources said they withdrew their last men from suburban vil-

lages Thursday night after Moslems and Palestinians stormed Miye Mihay and Darb As-Sim.

In Beirut, Moslem political sources said Moslem forces were determined to drive the Christians from all territory between Sidon and Jezzine.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio station in Beirut quoted Antoine Lahad, commander of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army, as saying he would bombard Sidon if the battles continued.

Sidon's main Sunni Moslem militia issued a statement vowing to destroy the Lebanese Forces but said innocent people should not be hurt. "The battle is still long," the statement said.

■ 4 Israelis Injured

Four Israelis were wounded Thursday night near the soon-to-be-evacuated seaport of Tyre according to an army communiqué. United Press International reported Friday from Jerusalem.

The statement said "four border police were wounded when light arms fire" was directed at an Israeli Defense Force outpost in the Tyre area. The incident took place the day after Israel completed the second stage of its three-part withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Tyre, with a population of 55,000, mostly Shiite Moslems, has been the site of fierce resistance to the withdrawing Israelis. An army official said the evacuation of Tyre, part of the third stage of the withdrawal, will take place in "the near future."

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Military Attacks
State Department ordered the U.S. Army major, 24, to leave the Soviet Union after he was arrested on March 24 at the assistant secretary of state's office. Lieutenant Colonel Anatoly Savchenko, 34, had seven days to leave the country. The official suggested that Savchenko was selected for espionage. The official suggested that Savchenko was selected for espionage.

Urgent U.S. House
use Republicans used pressure to protest the outcome of a congressional election, and have threatened Democratic leaders to align themselves with the House if the House could be forced to accept their priorities during the rest of the year. "I am up here in my 16 years," said the leader of the minority Republicans in the House. They threatened to seat the incumbent, Frank Hart, the winner over the Republican, Ed Gruenwald, who was a member of the House.

Police Clash; 110
persons three of them policemen and 110 others were arrested in the Agency of Nigerian reported last night. They were continuing early morning after police tried to stop the march. Yusufi Adams, the speaker, could be members of the police involved in the past in the police, who were allowing traffic to stop, the agency said. At least 14 persons died in riots in Ibadan, Marwa Mainland, was killed.

Austrian Ceremony
States has withdrawn from the U.S. Embassy in Vienna to commence its independence. The U.S. Embassy was not authorized to comment on the events in the provinces of Styria and Carinthia, which had planned to meet their postwar counterparts and U.S. troops on the River Danube. A U.S. Army major has been Secretary of State George P. Shultz in Vienna with the Soviets. That meeting is on. It's definitely

in Geneva Bombing
exploded in the car of a Swiss only eight minutes, shortly after it was parked. Arabs with caravans on the road made a confession and left messages before it could explode. Both of the two arrested are Swiss.

Good Landings One You Walk Away From

The Discovery space shuttle flight this month was the roughest yet for any shuttle aircraft: 123 heat-shield tiles broke, apparently during lift-off through rain, and other damage was caused when sun glare required landing in a direction without a headwind, with a touchdown at 231 mph (372 kph), the fastest

This made the brakes lock,

which in turn blew out two tires. A hole the size of a dinner plate was burned in the tip of a wing where a landing flap apparently dislodged several protective tiles. Robert Sieck, the shuttle launch operations director, said, "We suffered more severe damage on this landing than on any other so far."

Easygoing Times At the White House

In 1933, President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt survived an assassination attempt. Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago was fatally wounded, but he continued to serve as president. The Discovery space shuttle flight this month was the roughest yet for any shuttle aircraft: 123 heat-shield tiles broke, apparently during lift-off through rain, and other damage was caused when sun glare required landing in a direction without a headwind, with a touchdown at 231 mph (372 kph), the fastest

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Short Takes

A shoe manufacturer, Puma USA, says it has managed to combine two U.S. passions, jogging and computers, in a shoe with a built-in electronic device, which weighs only an ounce (28 grams). It can be plugged into a home computer when the run is done and provide an instant read-out on how far you ran, how fast, how many calories you burned up and how faithfully you kept to your jogging program.

For the first time, the Federal Aviation Administration has set a maximum blood alcohol standard for airline crews, in addition to the long-standing rule prohibiting drinking or drug use for eight hours before a flight. When the new rule takes effect June 17, air personnel are to be considered under the influence if the alcohol level is .04 percent or higher. A typical police limit for testing drivers is .10 percent.

Shorter Takes William Sexton and his twin sister, Margaret Adams, jointly celebrated their 100th birthdays this month in Ashland, Kentucky. The Guinness Book of Records estimates the odds of twins both reaching the age of 100 at 700

— Compiled by ARTHUR HINGBEE

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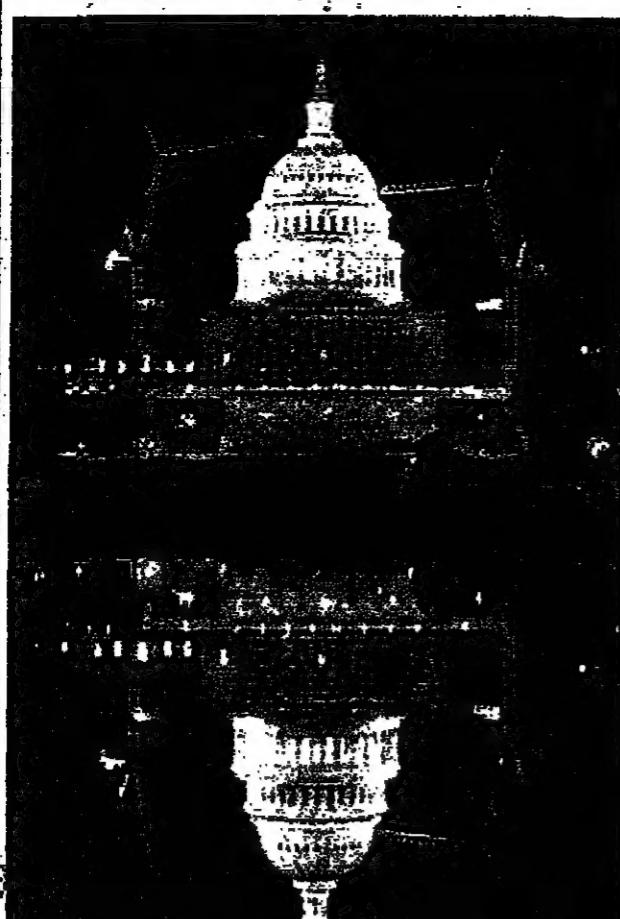
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AMERICAN TOPICS



Sandinists Call Aid Vote In Congress A Key Victory

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — The Sandinist government believes it has won an important battle against the Reagan administration with the refusal by U.S. congressmen to authorize further aid to the Nicaraguan insurgents.

The Reverend Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, the foreign minister, has called the vote in Congress "an important step, inasmuch as it isolates the president, because Congress has said it will no longer be an accomplice to his policy of state terrorism."

Throughout Ronald Reagan's crusade to get \$14 million more for the insurgents, Sandinist leaders made their objective clear: no more U.S. military pressure against their revolution and resumption of direct talks to normalize U.S.-Nicaraguan relations.

A proposal backed by Mr. Reagan to give \$14 million for food, clothing, medicine and other non-military items to the guerrillas fighting the Nicaraguan government failed, 215-213, in the House of Representatives on Wednesday night.

The vote was seen here as a demonstration that key Sandinist arguments were shared by the congressmen. But it was not considered as a solution to the guerrilla conflict, which has been waged here since 1981.

In assessing the congressional vote, Father d'Escoto also said in his statement Thursday: "President Reagan himself has said that independently of the vote in Congress he would never abandon his brothers, as he likes to call the CIA mercenaries, that he would continue violating all the laws and looking for a way to go on financing crime and destruction in Nicaragua."

"Let us have no illusions," Father d'Escoto said. "The war has not ended. The war continues. The CIA is still directing the mercenaries and seeking other ways of funding."

President Reagan ordered on Friday a review of political, economic and other steps that could be taken against the government of Nicaragua and in support of the guerrillas. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Leaders of the main guerrilla group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, have pledged from Honduras and the United States that they will carry on their battle to overthrow the six-year-old Sandinist government even without the \$14 million denied by Congress. The pledges recalled similar declarations last summer, when Congress cut off rebel funding after approving approximately \$80 million in CIA financial and logistics aid to the rebels.

The guerrilla war continued despite that cutoff. Insurgent commanders and Sandinist officials agree that rebel forces achieved their greatest penetration, rhythm of attack and staying power in the northern mountains last fall and winter, months after U.S. funding was supposed to have stopped.

Rebel leaders and U.S. officials said the explanation for the continued fighting was increased popular support among Nicaraguan peasants and financial support from private sympathizers in the United States and "political circles" elsewhere.

Sandinist officials maintain, however, that the Reagan administration continued to back the rebels through CIA money that was laundered to get around the congressional ban.

Eventual Aid Expected

Democrats and Republicans in Congress say that some form of nonmilitary aid to Nicaraguan insurgents is likely to be approved if the issue is raised again later this year, as expected. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

Even though the House voted against further funding, Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the administration was seeking ways to force further votes on the issue.

Several moderate and conservative Democrats who voted against the proposal said they would have supported it if they had known that the alternative would be no aid at all.

After the House killed the proposal backed by Mr. Reagan, it also killed a Democratic alternative that it had approved earlier. This would have provided \$14 million in aid to the region without assisting the rebels directly.

Legislators said that the outcome was the result of parliamentary one-upmanship, not a reflection of the mood of the House.

The police said the boys tried to extort money from a Los Angeles record engineer who operates a free "electronic bulletin board" from his home; from a staff sergeant at Fort Ord and his teenage son, who subscribe to a similar bulletin board on the base, and from another teen-ager.

The boys allegedly sent electronic messages through the computer bulletin boards, demanding that money be sent to an address in San Jose. The police said the boys threatened to "break bones," smash windows, damage computers, order the delivery of unwanted pizzas and harass their targets in other ways if the money was not paid.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Monograph Boosts Sale of Cartier 'Mystery Clocks'

International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — A sale at Christie's on Wednesday has provided spectacular evidence of the impact that art books are having on the art market.

Although diamonds accounted for an overwhelming percentage in

Couet, who presented the first of his models to Cartier as early as 1913.

Couet's invention is based on an optical illusion. The hands of the dial, made of transparent material such as rock crystal, seem to float in emptiness without any visible connection to the movement. They are actually "fixed onto a separate crystal disk with a toothed metal ring which is driven by worn gears disguised in the frame of the case," Nadelhoffer wrote.

Couet devised three series of models: a transparent steele encasing the dial; a kind of portico with the dial attached to pillars on either side; and an animal resting on a pedestal, carrying the clock on its back.

The steele type was represented in Wednesday's sale by a remarkable piece drawing its ornamental devices from the neoclassical repertoire. It dates from 1919, according to the chronological chart worked out by Nadelhoffer; he spent a year researching the archives of Cartier,

which had been gathering dust in the basement of the company's headquarters at Place Vendôme in Paris.

A rock-crystal case standing on a white agate base appears to be entirely transparent except for the white enamel frame in front and the white enamel chapter ring off the dial, which are set in with gold motifs and Roman numerals. Rose-cut diamond borders run along the frame. In the center of the dial, two hands made of rose-cut diamonds are mounted on invisible metallic rods.

Cartier was so eager to keep the manufacturing process a secret that the mystery clocks were shown only to hand-picked clients. Three specimens were displayed in 1922 in Biarritz, where the queen of Spain saw them. These were eventually sold in New York and not a single piece was sent to the Exposition des Arts Décoratifs in 1925 in Paris. So secretive was Cartier that, when selling in the United States, it disguised its name as "European Watch and Clock Co." Nadelhoffer's book reveals.

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mystery. The estimate was \$30,000 to \$40,000, but the piece zoomed to \$80,000.

But that was peanuts compared with the third mystery clock, an animal sculpture made in Paris in 1924. An agate chimera perched on rose quartz rockery supports the hexagonal dial. It is one of only 12 mystery clocks with animal figures made by Cartier from 1922 to 1931, according to the data culled by Nadelhoffer from Cartier's files.

Here Cartier surpassed itself. The overall effect is one of Hollywood bad taste. The 19th-century chimera from China is of yellowish-green agate, topped by an ornate turquoise enamel saddlecloth. Pearl pendants dangle on either side. The rockery is marine and the pedestal is applied with mother of pearl and panels of enamel designs. From a technical standpoint, however, the dial is astonishing. Four pearls of rock crystal are sand-

wiched together, and the inner two plates are fixed to each hand and rotated by gears concealed in the case.

It whereabouts were unknown until February this year. During an appraisal day organized by Christie's in Miami, François Curiel, a Christie's vice president, received a call from a woman who said she owned an "old jewel clock" by "a European Watch and Clock Co." To Curiel, with Nadelhoffer's book fresh in his mind, the name rang a bell. He made an appointment at once, saw the piece with its mind-boggling ornamentation, noted the fine leather fitted case typical of Cartier in those years, telephoned his New York office to get more information from Nadelhoffer, and took the clock in for his big April auction. He delighted the seller with an estimate of \$40,000. On Wednesday the piece established a record for any Cartier clock — \$240,000.

Watercolor to Stay in U.K.

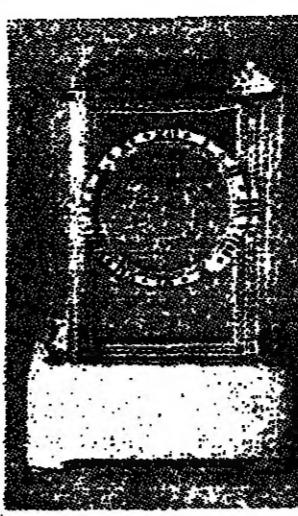
The Associated Press

LONDON — A public appeal for money has helped raise the \$242,000 needed to keep an English watercolor from going to the United States, the British Museum announced Thursday.

Stanley Moss, the New York City art dealer who bought "A Cornfield by Moonlight" with "The Evening Star" by Samuel Palmer, will get his money back and the painting will stay in London, the museum said. The museum launched its appeal in February after the government's export reviewing committee said it would hold up an export license for the painting for five months.

The 19th-century watercolor, which measures just over 7 inches by 11 inches (18 by 30 centimeters), is in the museum's exhibit of English landscape watercolors, which has attracted 100,000 visitors in 11 weeks. There has been a collection box beside it.

Half the appeal cash came from the government's National Heritage Memorial Fund and the rest from the public and the museum trustees.



"Mystery clock," 1919.

Without the wealth of information in the Cartier monograph, such a price would never have been paid for the clock. Christie's most optimistic expectation was about \$100,000, and, indeed, the piece might never have reached a New York sale room. Until the book came out, the name "European Watch and Clock Co." meant nothing, even to experts.

Shakespeare Folio

The first published folio of Shakespeare's plays, dated 1623, was sold Wednesday at Sotheby's for \$638,000 to John Fleming, a rare book dealer, United Press International reported from New York.

The folio was one of 181 items from the library of the songwriter Paul Francis Webster, who died last year. He had bought the folio in 1965 from Fleming.

The highest price ever paid for a Shakespeare first folio was \$775,000 at an auction in Paris in 1980.

Hot Springs Bathhouses Prove Source of Dispute

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

OT SPRINGS, Arkansas —

The decaying bathhouses of this venerable resort, once glittering attractions for those seeking relief from ailments and gangsters seeking a refuge, may soon be reborn as art galleries, theaters, restaurants and fitness centers.

The ornate, labyrinthine bath-

houses once drew hundreds of thousands of people a year to try the supposedly therapeutic waters of their many springs. With the advent of miracle drugs, the popularity of Bathhouse Row dropped dramatically, putting all but two of the houses out of business.

The

houses, the centerpiece of

the Hot Springs National Park, were built by private interests on parkland. They started closing down one by one in 1962. As they were abandoned, ownership reverted to the National Park Service.

The

service wants to lease them to entrepreneurs for renovation and commercial use. But a dispute has erupted over who will pay the millions of dollars to restore them.

Clay Farrar Jr., a Hot Springs lawyer, heads a committee that is seeking to revitalize Bathhouse Row. He and his associates contend that the structures deteriorated under the ownership and sole control of the park service and that the service should bear a large share of the cost.

What happens here will be carefully watched as the first major effort of the park service, under a 1980 law, to lease historic structures to entrepreneurs.

The bathhouses present an attractive facade against the green

mountainside behind them. But inside are crumbling plaster, shattered glass, dangling wires, broken pipes, rusting lockets, huge tubs lying on their sides.

There are still vestiges of granite in the houses, particularly inside the Fordyce, the biggest of them. It is graced with stained-glass skylights, etched glass doors, sunlit beaches and fountains; mahogany dressing cubicles, elaborate tile floors and a central atrium dominated by a life-size sculpture of Hernando de Soto accepting an Indian maiden's offering of water.

Business interests in Hot Springs favor commercial use of the buildings, contending that the image of decay created by the bathhouses is a significant factor in the steep reduction in the number of tourists and in the city's economic decline.

Park service officials say there is not enough money in the Reagan administration budget, now or later, to restore the old bathhouses.

Park service officials say entrepreneurs who lease the buildings for art galleries, fitness spas or restaurants, will have to pay for the refurbishing.

Hot Springs' thermal waters, long believed by many to have strong therapeutic powers, have attracted visitors for centuries. Tradition has it that the Spanish explorer de Soto, in 1541, was the first European to taste the waters.

In 1832, Congress made Hot Springs a federal reservation to be used as a "pleasuring ground" for the people. Thus, in all but name, it became the first national park 40 years before Congress acted to protect Yellowstone, which is generally regarded as the first.

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Bathhouses of Dispute

mountainside behind them. Bathhouses of Dispute

are crumbling plaster, broken glass, dangling wires, leaking pipes, rusting lockers, huge tanks.

There are still vestiges of some of the Fordyce, the biggest, skylights, cracked glass doors, wooden benches and round tables, elaborated by a life-size sculpture.

Hernando de Soto accepted a

Business interests in the city's favor commercial use of the buildings, contending that the decay created by the bathhouses was a significant factor in the deterioration in the number of visitors.

Park service officials say there is not enough money in the city's administration budget, how to restore the old bathhouses.

Park service officials say some entrepreneurs who lease the buildings, restaurants, will have to pay for

Hot Springs' thermal water long believed by many to be strong therapeutic power, attracted visitors for centuries. Thus, in 1541, the Spaniards de Soto, the first to taste the waters.

In 1832, Congress made

Springs a federal reservation used as a "pleasing ground" for the people. Thus, in all but one year became the first national park years before Congress acted.

Yellowstone, which is geologically regarded as the first,

There, in 1948 in the cafe of the Hotel Notre Dame, these self-proclaimed northern "barbarians" launched their movement against formality. The Belgian artist and writer Christian Dotremont labeled it COBRA after the first letters of Copenhagen, Brussels and Amsterdam, which produced its members.

Children's art, primitive art and that of the mentally deranged was particularly cherished. Furthermore, COBRA maintained that art did not necessarily have to do with beauty. As if to prove the point, the children of the artist helped decorate the walls of a house in Bregenzer, near Copenhagen, which was offered to Agner Jorn, the leading Danish artist of the group. Their performance was repeated in the communal COBRA house in Brussels, illuminated by the artistic personality of the Belgian Peter Alechinsky. (Both houses have been destroyed.)

Karel Appel is the most celebrated Dutch graduate of COBRA. A retrospective of his work can be seen as well at the Palazzo Medici-Riccardi. The 26 oils and 54 drawings from Dutch museums and private collections map the artist's progress from neo-impressionism to Abstract Expressionism and beyond. Indeed, anyone

looking for the father of neo-Expressionism in Europe could consider Appel as well as Willem de Kooning.

Yet, unlike the art of the neo-Expressionists, which tends to be violent or macabre, Appel's is lively,

humorous and cheerful.

"Dog" (1955) and "Wild Bird" (1956) are quintessential COBRA subjects, stylized in form and fused in color. Even "Cat Fighting With a Pigeon," executed in 1956, is recognizable in its COBRA origins.

"Cobra: II Contributo Olandese, Viale Torricelli 5; Karel Appel," Palazzo Medici-Riccardi, both through May 12.

At the opposite end of the artistic spectrum is "Masterpieces From Versailles: Three Centuries of French Portraiture" at the Palazzo Pitti.

Napoleon Crossing the Great St. Bernard" by Jacques-Louis David is the triumphant poster painting of the show. It was one of the thousands of works of art commissioned or collected by Emperor Louis-Philippe to commemorate the "glory" of France after a bloody revolution and the Napoleonic wars. These portraits of generals, kings, queens, royal children and court ladies were hung in the new museum created in the old royal palace at Versailles.

Shown at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington two years ago, these 50 masterpieces include some of the finest of French paintings by Ingres, Antoni Gros, Philippe de Champaigne, Charles Le Brun, Simon Vouet and Jean-Marc Nattier.

"Capolavori da Versailles," Palazzo Pitti, through June 16.

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.

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An LBJ Run
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By Philip Geyelin
WASHINGTON — Lyndon Johnson left behind no policy doctrine. But he had held convictions about the ability of the powers of the people to move him, and that might have been rarer than a doctrine if he had them publicly. They bear the condition of Ronald Reagan's defeat in the Senate on the issue of military spending.

The Johnson Doctrine began the belief that a president can be a commanding figure on the stage if he is not perceived as a command of his own policies. Mr. Johnson carried it to the conclusion that a defeat in Congress on a deemed vital to a president could be crippling beyond repair.

It is true that, in the immediate aftermath of the Iran hostage crisis, President Reagan abandoned his insistence on military aid and sought when it became clear that he could not win. But that came from the perception that he spent political capital and was

Regularly, Mr. Johnson was advised that he had only a supply of political capital which he must husband for a reasonable prospect of success or for emergencies.

But does the Johnson Doctrine apply to Ronald Reagan? Does particular political magic render immune? Or is his failed presidency already damaged?

I would not bet either way there is enough recent evidence of unshakable faithfulness in his defense of the second Reagan administration to suggest a resurgence of the Johnson Doctrine.

Ronald Reagan's case. Even the mindless bungling of the negotiations for his European trip, when he had dropped deeply into a real bind, amounted to victory, and perhaps hollow victory, in his making himself quickly out of the mess he had dug himself into with an unnumbered, the president

denied further political capital.

So the loss of the key military aid to the "cause" is a time when a lot of people are beginning to wonder, the second Reagan administration had somehow lost the faith administration's fine record of tricks of the trade that served a presidency best image, bolstering communication of its

vision of leadership."

Mr. Johnson finally lost by losing control of some of his supporters, at about February with the Tel offensive in West Berlin, he did anything on behalf of economic policies unrelated to his Society designs. When he overruled some of his foreign advisors on an issue fronted him after his election.

It was not an earth-shaking question was whether the United States would participate in a strategic nuclear force. It was an experimental man-made device, started by and crew, and armed with Polaris missiles, nuclear warheads under U.S. control.

But Mr. Johnson was asked that the Europeans want that Congress wanted.

In a decisive meeting in February 1964 he killed the idea and determinedly advised a less controversial and congressional policies were not started now by an "imperialist." He decided to be impressed; he knew his

plan could be stopped by his own shorthair. He was not going to do that again.

Frank Wilson's (a reference to Wilson's League of Nations) impact on Wilson's country.

Whether he did as he said, "I'm not going to do that again,"

Franklin Roosevelt's campaign where he returned to his permanent position.

As usual, he had a surprise to reveal his secret to a country who saw him as a bit of a fool and consumed him.

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Herald Tribune.
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post.

John Lewis

JAPANESE FASHION

A SPECIAL REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 27-28, 1985

Page 9



Now the 'Fourth Generation' Joins New Wave and Old Guard

By Letitia G. Jett

TOKYO — For Issey Miyake, the goal is freedom, for Kansai Yamamoto it is happiness, for Hanae Mori it is femininity and for Rei Kawakubo it is all an inexplicable abstraction.

That is what Japanese fashion design is about—but not completely. It is also a rich amalgam of tradition, cross-cultural influences, craftsmanship, innovation and experimentation, and it is much more than a passing fad in the field of fashion.

When the so-called New Wave designers, with their enormous unstructured masses of textured fabrics in black, blood-black and gray and white, captured the imagination and the headlines a few seasons ago, a shock wave was sent through the regulated ranks of fashion.

In numbers too large to be overlooked and with a look too surprising to be ignored, they hit the Paris runways and, in the beginning at least, gave the blase chroniclers of *la mode* something to talk about. Then

the retailers started to buy—and sell these complicated clothes at prices estimated to be 200 to 250 percent higher than those in Japan.

Everyone watched and waited. Sales waned and moved on to other subjects. As a result, some observers dismissed the importance of the event, but others have pointed out the general influence it has had on the entire fashion scene. Designers in Europe and the United States started loosening up, cutting more amorphous shapes and even giving the Japanese credit for their inspiration.

If Japanese fashion design were simply the New Wave group, perhaps it could be considered of limited interest, but that would discredit the brilliance of Issey Miyake, the sustained elegance of Hanae Mori, the fresh exuberance of Kansai Yamamoto and Kenzo Takada or the trendy nuns of Suo Irie, formerly an assistant to Kenzo. Nationally and creatively, this is not a one-dimensional industry.

As Akira Mori, associate publisher of Women's Wear Daily Japan (and son of Hanae Mori), said: "Many of the most recently successful designers take their success for granted. The next couple of years will be selective and only a few will last."

Hanae Mori, the doyenne of Japanese fashion, is credited with being not only an excellent designer with a glittering international following, but also a remarkably magnanimous woman who has throughout her career helped and promoted new talent. She is optimistic about the future of Japanese design.

"We are now seeing the birth of the fourth generation of designers," she said. "They are very different from the third generation, or New Wave group." (Miss Mori considers herself the first generation and Miyake, Kenzo, Yamamoto and Mitsuhiro Matsuda, among others, the second generation.)

"These young men and women of the fourth generation are more relaxed; they don't take themselves so seriously," she said. "They have great humor,

their clothes are often colorful and some of their work is absolutely crazy, but it's exciting."

Some of the fourth-generation names to watch include Atsuro Tayama, whose A.T. label can be found in the United States and Australia; Kensho Abe, Noriko Kazuki, Yoshio Ishikawa, Akiko Sakizumi, Tatsuyuki Mori, Yoshiki Hishimura and Karsuhiko Kamisaki. Others are Mariko Aimi, who has a New York-based company that sells under the label Mariko; Nobuo Ikeda, whose line is available at 250 stores around the world, including top U.S. retailers; Masaru Amano and Chisato Tsunoi.

As the debate over the lasting importance of Japanese fashion continues, the prediction is that there are more surprises to come—from all the generations.

Besides, as Rei Kawakubo, Comme des Garcons designer and high priestess of the New Wave, sagely puts it: "The course of one's life is peaks and valleys—that is what we remember—and we must realize that is not part of life to always be at the peak."

From Revolution to Evolution, Influences of New Designs Roll On



• • • A View From the Runways of Paris • • • A View From New York Retailers

By Nina Hyde

WASHINGTON — When the Japanese collections led off the week-long ready-to-wear showings in Paris on a Thursday last month, the audience was dressed largely in black and gray oversized raincoats to cope with the bleak weather. On the runway, the clothes of designers Rei Kawakubo for Comme des Garcons and Yohji Yamamoto were rather slim, in identifiable shapes, often in color and wonderful prints. The models even wore lipstick.

The Japanese designers had changed. But the rest of the fashion business had changed, too, greatly influenced by Japanese designers.

"The Japanese invasion gave the whole fashion industry a welcome shot in the arm," said the respected *Tobe Report*, a weekly publication for retailers recently. The Japanese influence goes beyond their use of black and gray and inventiveness with fabric. "Their introduction of knotting and tying, their use of draping and twisting fabrics to define or ignore the body, their use of uneven hemlines, all have left a strong impression on the current fashion scene."

For fall, both Yamamoto and Kawakubo pared down their voluminous shapes. Kawakubo did it by simplifying her cuts; Yamamoto seems to have gotten a bit trickier. Kawakubo's shapes were far less abstract and more identifiable than in the past, including splendid jackets and pleated jumpers and introducing acid colors in man-made fibers.

Yohji Yamamoto's lean coats, high-rise skirts and pattern mixes emerged as important looks from his collection, which had the effect of being very Dickensian from the oversize hats and swallow-tail coats, askew collars and asymmetrical hems that showed up throughout.

Issey Miyake, who has shown in Paris for 10 years and prefers not to be lumped with the other Japanese designers, narrowed his silhouette as well. Miyake, who has his design studio in Japan, likes a challenge. When critics said Miyake never made tailored clothes, the designer offered superb pointed hem suits for spring. And to show that he could make clothes that did not engulf the body, he moved his clothes much closer to the body for fall. He kept his jackets and coats voluminous, but those things worn underneath fit closer to the body. One of his new fabrics, a stretch flannel, helped achieve this skinny look.

Alain Bilzner, whose prestige specialty store for men and women on Newbury Street in Boston is almost entirely imports, more than half Japanese, says that Japanese fashion, in manning, has worked to adapt itself to the American market.

"They would use stiff fabrics, some wools would even have the lanolin left in," he said. "But now, as they get to know the American market better, they have made changes including fabrics so soft they drip."

Bilzner confers with the Japanese companies during the year. "They want to know what they can do to stay strong. They discuss color and silhouette and fabric. They are the only ones who bother to ask."

He thinks the Japanese smartest about price. "They've never raised their prices, where others, as they get the hype or press of being new and grand and desirable, they get on their pedestal, and you can watch the prices go up as the designers think about their new apartments."

"Their prices are not out of hand. You can still feel the value of the clothes and the individuality because of fabric or print design or color: Customers recognize it and say: I know it, I want it. You never hear anyone say the Japanese clothes are not worth the price."

Gene Pressman, executive vice president of Barneys in New York criticizes the press for making heroes of Japanese and other designers one day, discarding them the next.

"Fashion is a people business that relies on talents," he said. "And while Japanese fashion was a phenomenon that came by storm, it influenced the world market heavily and is now in a slight decline, it will always be valid. One doesn't lose talent right away."

Pressman also uses the talents of Japanese fabric makers and manufacturers for his private-label business and buys accessories and clothes by young Japanese designers in Tokyo.

Ann Ball, divisional merchandise manager for Neiman Marcus, said: "The Japanese, such as Issey Miyake and Yohji Yamamoto and Matsuda, offer a strong alternative to the typically ultra-feminine and rather precise fashion of Europe. They may be best understood by an intellectual minority ... but for us it offers new shapes, new fabrics and new attitudes that we don't otherwise see. The fact that they are Japanese is secondary."

Rather than making obvious fashion swings with the usual season changes as most designers do, the Japanese move gradually. "It is a clear case of fashion moving at its own pace, not necessarily to the wishes of the critics involved," she said.

Bilzner is not worried that these occasional changes are moving Japanese designers more toward Western style. The two will never be the same. He says, "The Japanese have their own feeling, their own niche." He believes no one can copy their designs or their fabrics. "Many have tried, but it never turns out the same."

NEW YORK — Japanese New Wave designers burst upon the fashion world two years ago in a blaze of glory that was heralded by press and retailers as the greatest thing since Yves Saint Laurent. Some fashion people even started wearing the baggy black clothing. Stores bought heavily, advertised heavily and waited for the customers.

But something happened between the racks in the stores and the racks in people's closets.

The American public looked at the somber gray and black garments with tattered edges, designed-in moth holes, confusing shapes and inflated prices dubbed them "rags" and ran scared.

The word went out: The new look had bombed.

But is it really true? Have the clothes disappeared from the stores and the streets of America? Yes and no.

First, the Japanese designers have influenced other designers on both sides of the Atlantic in one significant way: Clothes have become bigger and looser and more comfortable. The big shirts and oversize jackets that are the hot look this spring may not bear Japanese labels, but they can be traced directly back to the oversize clothes shown by such designers as Yohji Yamamoto.

Second, Japanese designers' clothes have been simplified and cleaned up (no more tatters) and some of them actually come in colors other than black. Many of them are not instantly identifiable as Japanese, as they were two years ago.

Also, stores are no longer lumping the designers together under the heading of "Japanese."

"I don't think the Japanese influence is called Japanese anymore," says Ellen Saltzman, fashion director of Saks Fifth Avenue. "We had a Japanese boutique in 1983, but now the merchandise is scattered throughout the store. It's not thought of as Japanese specifically because it now fits in with other merchandise. Though I do think the Japanese were responsible for the current interest in comfortable, oversize clothing."

Saks is still carrying four Japanese designers who have stood the test of time, she said. They are Issey Miyake, Yohji Yamamoto, Kansai Yamamoto and Matsuda.

Those names, along with Rei Kawakubo for Comme des Garcons, are the ones that have emerged on top of the heap. Kenzo, who works in Paris and has been around so long he is considered French rather than Japanese, now has his own shop on Madison Avenue. So does Matsuda, who is opening a second shop on Park Avenue later this year.

Bergdorf Goodman, which had not been on the Japanese bandwagon in 1983, opened a department for Issey Miyake last year. Henri Bendel still carries Comme des Garcons, which has developed a following of its own. And the Comme des Garcons shop in New York's SoHo is highly successful, according to its owner, Dianne Benson.

"I felt a backlash against Japanese fashion last spring," Benson said. "What was the vanguard of everything was suddenly the nadir of everything. I felt a reluctance from our clientele. But now Comme des Garcons is booming and my Miyake business is just like it used to be."

One of the reasons for the popularity of the Comme des Garcons spring collection, she said, is that it is easy to understand. "Every garment has two arms, a place to put your head and your feet." All those extraneous panels and sleeves on the earlier Japanese clothes did put off quite a few potential customers, who could not figure out how to wear them.

Benson has two other boutiques in New York called Dianne B., one on Madison Avenue, the other in SoHo. Her first store, the one on Madison Avenue, has been selling Issey Miyake and Kansai all along.

"I recently did a study for my accountant," Benson said, "and discovered that the Japanese portion of my business has been steadily between 35 and 45 percent for nine years."

Selma Weiser of the Charivari shops in New York said her sales of Japanese fashion doubled last year over 1983.

She has been selling Issey Miyake since she found him in Paris in 1974, she said. "I thought he was the world's greatest designer. I discovered Yohji three or four years ago and took an initial big position on him."

Her stores still carry both designers, and she now goes to Japan regularly to find lesser-known lines.

When Bloomingdale's announced a Japanese promotion for last fall, many observers felt that the timing was not exactly propitious. But according to Kalman Rutenstein, store vice president and fashion director, "The customer surprised us, and the Japanese clothing sold very well, especially Yohji, Comme des Garcons and Matsuda."

"Once the Japanese fashions got over the period when they were ragged and tattered," he added, "the customer discovered that they were comfortable and great to own. They realized that they didn't have to wear the look from head to toe but could just buy individual pieces and wear them with their other clothes. Our sales have gone consistently up."

Dianne Benson pretty much summed up the feeling of retailers today: "Now that nothing is being said about Japanese fashion, everything that is good and positive about it is restating itself."

A SPECIAL REPORT ON JAPANESE FASHION



Western Retailers Meet with Success

By Terry Trucco

TOKYO — In recent years, Japanese designers have opened boutiques everywhere from San Francisco to Sydney and large Japanese retailers have also gained a foothold abroad, notably in the United States. But big-name foreign firms are just as eagerly setting up shop in Japan.

Some of these companies lease space in large department stores. The new Seibu store in Tokyo's Ginza district contains outposts of Van Cleef and Arpels, Hermès, Yves Saint Laurent and even Sotheby's, all on one gilt-edged floor.

More and more international names in retailing are making a bigger investment here and launching their own free-standing stores. In the Ginza district alone, the French foreign line-up includes Louis Vuitton, Laura Ashley, Dunhill, Gucci, Chanel and New York clothiers Paul Stuart. And the ranks are growing rapidly in other parts of Tokyo and Japan, spurred by Japan's keen interest in upscale goods.

Foreign retailers have discovered what the Japanese already know: The best way to establish an image and a presence in Japan is through a carefully decorated store that sells nothing but the company line. In a nation where packaging is important, a distinctive store is the most effective advertising available.

"It's easier for customers to come to the shops we have in department stores," says Toshio Motoki, general manager of Brooks Brothers Japan. But Brooks Brothers' wood-paneled Tokyo store, a scaled-down twin of its venerable New York headquarters is worth its rent alone for what it provides in image and prestige.

Such elements have gained importance as Japanese shoppers grow more selective. A decade ago, a foreign name was often sufficient to make a sale, but Japan is now "saturated with foreign clothing brands," as one retailer put it. Japanese shoppers also tend to gravitate to whatever is new, then lose interest. Foreign companies in particular are vulnerable.

Indeed, the most successful foreign retailers in Japan deal in high quality or the unusual and have an appealing image. Many also have learned to blend elements of East and West.

The new Laura Ashley store in Tokyo, which is co-owned by the British specialty concern and Japan's Jasco supermarket chain, is a good example. Designed by Mrs. Ashley's eldest son, David, the shop interior looks like an English country house, with floral-print walls and imported antiques. English words are much in evidence, too, used almost as decoration on

cards, signs and the company logo. But while Ashley's print fabrics are everywhere, nearly all the clothes are sewn and sized in Japan. "Japanese have very high sewing expectations, and we can't supply less than what the market wants," said the shop manager, Mie Nakayama. Even the sheets are made in Japan.

The line is also edited for local taste. Missing from the spring collection were a two-piece printed dress, deemed too sheer, and a cool white cotton article too vast for most Japanese. Because brides here are usually unadorned, Ashley's bridesmaid gowns are sold as party dresses.

Several quirks in the Japanese market have further modified what foreign retailers sell. Styles that appeal to broad age brackets in America and Europe sell to much narrower groups in Japan. "Laura Ashley says her clothes are for ages 3 to 30, but in Japan they will probably sell to women in their 20s and 30s," Nakayama said.

The trend is even stronger in menswear. Both Paul Stuart and Brooks Brothers have much younger customers in Japan than in the United States. But each is hopeful the market will expand as today's 25-year-olds mature. "Middle-aged Japanese men still don't understand Western styles, but younger men are becoming more knowledgeable and concerned with what they wear," said Brooks Brothers' Motoki.

One reason Paul Stuart Japan makes most of its lines locally, licensed from New York, is that its customers were too young to afford costly imports when the brand was introduced eight years ago. To Shigekatsu Kawamura, Paul Stuart Japan president and 51-percent owner, Their clothes are still less costly than in New York, although pricier styles have been added, along with a sprinkling of imports.

In women's wear, there is much difference between the New York and Tokyo Paul Stuart stores. American customers tend to be career women who need tailored suits and dresses for the office. In Japan, sales are mainly to office ladies, or "O.L.s," as they are called, i.e. young unmarried women who wear company uniforms by day and preppy styles after work. Once married, they will probably shop in image and prestige.

Despite such differences, it is easy to see the Japanese market's attractions. Japan has a large population, a healthy economy and while the fascination with designer-name garments is fading, it is far from dead. A Japanese store also adds cachet for an international retailer. And in some cases, Japan is the only place a company can expand.



Teen-agers Turn Trendy on the Weekends

TOKYO — Every weekend, Japanese teen-agers discard their nonsensical school uniforms and escape into a fantasy world of colorful costumes and copious consumerism.

The playground for this momentary retreat from their strictly disciplined academic lives is Harajuku, the neighborhood that offers some of the best trendy shopping in Tokyo. It is also the perfect backdrop for flaunting the latest purchases around the La Forêt shopping complex and the boutique-filled Hanse Mori Center and along several narrow shop-filled pedestrian walkways.

Harajuku is one of fashion's hot spots, ranking with Kings Road in London and the Halles area in Paris.

is, where retailers, designers and manufacturers from around the world come for fresh ideas and a little street-smart inspiration.

The area is a microcosm of eclectic dressing where the extremes of body adornment can range from all-American preppy to wildly extravagant punk getups complemented by appropriately styled hairdos tinged with lime green, shocking pink or electric yellow paint — all of which is washed out before school Monday morning.

Boys and girls are crazy about American baseball jackets or price facsimiles from Kansai Yamamoto, and they are often teaming them with trousers from Bigi or long skirts from Matsuda.

Hooded sweatshirts and graphic knits are other favorites, as is the omnipresent slouchy overcoat the boys wear over anything from jeans to impeccably coordinated 1950s zoot-suit ensembles either bought from one of the stalls at the weekend flea market or the retro re-

ditions of some of Japan's contemporary designers.

But the most interesting notion to come from the streets of Harajuku is that, even in this highly competitive game of attracting attention, the crucial ingredient must always be the *esprit*.

That is, above all, fashion is supposed to be fun. And the best-dressed players have mastered an inventive technique of mixing bits and pieces from East and West, such as combining an Issey Miyake plantation T-shirt with a Laura Ashley skirt, a Yohji Yamamoto sweater with a Brooks Brothers shirt or a pair of French jeans with a Comme des Garçons tunic.

— LETITIA G. JETT

FASHION NOTEBOOK

Tokyo's Most Popular Periodicals

Those who make it their business to be *au courant* include these slick periodicals on their reading list: Focus and Friday (written in Japanese although the names are in English), both of which can best be described as devoted followers of that internationally successful formula of newsy blood-and-guts stories spiced with some good old-fashioned gossip and sex (a recent issue of Friday showed Princess Stéphanie of Monaco romping topless on a beach).

On the fashion side is Mode et Mode. The name may be French, but the text is Japanese, an information guide to everything off the runways of the world. For the English reader, and supposedly trendy Japanese, Tokyo and Weekender provide the typical city-magazine format of service pages plus entertainment.

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Mitsuhiko Matsuda

Hiroko Tsuji



Matsuda and Bigi: Everybody Is Talking About Them

The Bigi label, designed by 32-year-old Hiroko Tsuji for young men and women between the ages of 20 and 25, with the Just Bigi line for teenagers, is considered to be one of the most influential collections in Japan.

"I think clothes are only clothes," Hiroko said recently. "I design from a feeling of the moment, not with the idea that something is to last forever. I get my ideas from traveling around Europe, Morocco, all sorts of places, places where I am the outsider, where I can observe in a culturally detached way. For me, the most interesting influences are from the mentality of the '60s and '70s, androgyny. Freedom is the most interesting thing for me, not accepting what you are told to do, told to wear by a designer."

"In Japan, it has been less than 10 years that everyone has been 'fashion conscious.' We don't have a long history of wearing European clothes," she said, "so it is all quite fascinating."

Anglo-Saxon women, on the contrary, prefer light foundation, red with purple lipsticks and eyes rimmed in bright colors with a heavy coating of mascara on the lashes.

But in all countries, research has shown that women want everything to work fast.

Last October, POLA's IS (Intelligent Skincare) division entered the U.S. market with a futuristic computer/TV outfit at Bloomingdale's. Sales for the three months of 1984 were \$400,000.

for us and we want to have lots of them."

For the near future, there are no plans for major exportation to Europe or the United States, although there is an independently owned Bigi shop on Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills, California, which carries all the company's labels, including Moga and Inabe.

• • •

Mitsuhiko Matsuda, whose client list includes such names



Jean Boucheron indulges in a Japanese custom by painting the eye of Colbert, for good luck.

Paris to Tokyo: A Cultural Exchange

Eighteen months after they celebrated the tricentennial of Colbert, Louis XIV's formidable finance minister, at the French Mint, the prestigious Comité Colbert is going to Japan. The Comité Colbert unites 70 of the most dazzling names of France's luxury *grandes marques* in perfume, porcelain, jewelry, silver, leather, couture, crystal and wine.

From April 1 to May 12, an exhibition focusing on "The

French Art de Vivre" will showcase more than 800 objects from the private collections of such houses as Hermès, Cartier, Baccarat, Chanel, Patou and Boucheron in the art deco splendor of the Tokyo metropolitan Teien Museum, a former imperial palace decorated in the 1930s by Henri Rapin, one of the designers of the ocean liner Normandie.

— LETITIA G. JETT and JEAN RAFFERTY

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Cosmetics Company Puts on a New Face to Join in Occidental Beauty Rituals

Shiseido, the world's third largest cosmetics company (after Avon and L'Oréal) with retail sales in excess of \$2.7 billion in more than 20 countries, sees its greatest growth potential in France and the United States.

With a highly focused marketing strategy, Shiseido has managed to adapt and reinvent Oriental product and packaging ideas to complement Occidental tastes and needs. As a result, best-selling products vary considerably from country to country. Yoshi Ohno, president of Shiseido, said:

Japanese water is harder than that in the United States for example, thus products used with water must be reformulated.

Also, Shiseido recently introduced a light shower cologne on the Japanese market, which, according to Ohno, would never sell in Western countries. "The fragrance is not strong enough," he said. Skin-lightening creams are another popular product in Japan, but are not exported to the United States.

On the subject of beauty rituals, Ohno noted that Japanese women completely change their line of cosmetics three times a year to coincide with the seasonal temperature changes.

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Ai POLA, the \$900-million cosmetics company referred to as the "Avon of Japan" because of its door-to-door selling, these are some of the results of studies on the differences between Japanese and Anglo-Saxon women:

Japanese women have skin that is more moist, thicker, stronger, smoother and more delicate. Furthermore, they prefer thick applications of foundation with lips rouged in red,

dish orange, and eyes darkly rimmed on the lower lid.

Anglo-Saxon women, on the contrary, prefer light foundation, red with purple lipsticks and eyes rimmed in bright colors with a heavy coating of mascara on the lashes.

But in all countries, research has shown that women want everything to work fast.

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Perfect Models' Come to Paris Runways

By Nancy Beth Jackson

PARIS — Japanese mannequins are a model agent's dream: prompt, hard-working, meticulously made-up and professional at every turn.

That is why Jean-François Guilla, manager of Glamour modeling agency in Paris, has no problems placing these "perfect models," as he calls them, on the runways of top designers.

Jean-Louis Scherzer, with an Oriental theme to his fall/winter collection, was a major employer during the recent ready-to-wear showings, where one-third of his 15 models were Japanese. "It depends on the collection. There are Asian tendencies this year," said a spokesman for Scherzer.

Herbert de Givenchy has at least one Japanese model in his shows and sometimes two or three, no matter what mood he wants to set. He likes their bodies — no hips, no bust, very skinny — and has a special affection for Japan and its art. He used his first Japanese models in Paris in 1980 and two years ago celebrated his 40th anniversary in fashion by staging a retrospective in Tokyo in which 48 of the 52 models were Japanese.

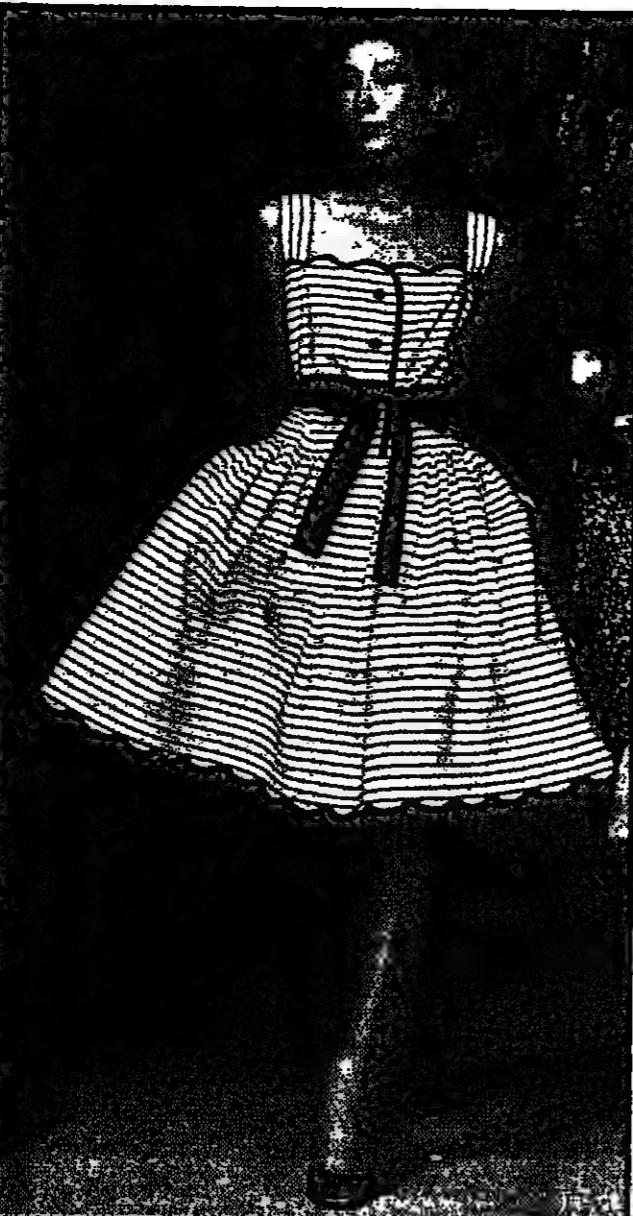
"Monsieur Givenchy likes very thin legs, not much hip, very svelt, very fine," said his press spokesman, Max Michel Grand. "And everything about a Japanese model is perfect — the makeup, the dressing at a show. If Monsieur Givenchy has them wear a dress with a bow, they make the bow tidy, perfect. American or European models are not always like this, unfortunately."

Japanese models come to Paris as house models for Japanese designers, through cooperation between Paris and Tokyo agencies, with their agent-husbands or just "pop-in" an agency to ask about work. Modeling in Europe pays less than in Tokyo, Guilla said, but experience in Paris and Milan enhances value back home.

Ruth Malka, booking director of Karen modeling agency, said the market for Japanese models in Paris is starting when designers were looking for "exotic types like blacks, Japanese and brunettes" for their shows. Although some Japanese models have moved into print, they are usually called upon only for a layout requiring a special Oriental look, she said.

Some of the so-called Japanese models in Paris are of Japanese ancestry, but of another nationality. One model flown in for last month's ready-to-wear collections was a Japanese-American.

"They send me everyone who is Oriental," said Maryvonne Numata of Issey Miyake's Europe office.



Mishiko, one of Hubert de Givenchy's favorite models.

Japanese models on French runways are as tall and willowy as their Occidental sisters in the trade. Minimum height is almost 5 feet 10 inches (about 178 centimeters). The stature often comes through an American father or grandfather.

Although mixed blood has encountered prejudice in the closely knit Japanese society, in fashion the exotic mix is an asset. In the world of international modeling, the blend of black or white American features with the Japanese gives a broader appeal.

The trend among Japanese models is what Malka calls "the girls in the street," with little makeup and

much natural appeal. Issey Miyake discovered his latest favorite, with her pretty adolescent face and boy's body, operating an elevator in a Tokyo department store.

For Japanese models, French haute couture is a vacation since they work only a few hours a day, a few days a week. In the Tokyo collections, they work from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. in the showroom as well as on the runway and are fined a day's pay if they do not turn up for work, says Guilla.

But practice makes perfect. "When they arrive here, they know how to move," he said.

Although most designers and agents see no difference in how the models move in the shows, Maryvonne Numata saw a "very obvious difference" in a recent Issey Miyake show.

"One Japanese model between two Americans and there is no difference, but put a group of Japanese together and they move a lot differently, a lot smoother, more like No theater," she said, adding that perhaps that was the effect sought by the art director.

Off the runway in Paris, Japanese models tend to live together, maintaining a Japanese life-style. Few speak either French or English, the languages most often heard among models. They have the reputation in the business for not only being industrious, but also fastidious. Of the 25 apartments the Glamour agency maintains for models, the Japanese are always given the cleanest.

"They wouldn't stay in them otherwise," Guilla said.

When the first Japanese models began showing up in Europe about six years ago and the popularity of Japanese designers swelled, predictions were made the models would soon be everywhere, but they have remained a novelty. Some designers, such as Nina Ricci, would never consider hiring them; the house prefers traditional blue-eyed blondes.

"In France, we are very conservative about the look," Malka said.

Glamour, which handles many "exotic" models, reports that 90 percent are American, 8 percent are European and only 2 percent Japanese. (All of the Japanese models are women.)

Despite their professionalism and a gentle aging that allows them longer careers, few Japanese mannequins have become regulars in Paris, although Mishiko, a favorite among several top designers, has worked several seasons for Givenchy.

Japanese models "won't take over Paris," Numata says. Even Japanese designers only use a few of their countrywomen in Paris shows — and not because it is cheaper to hire locally. Japanese designers use blondes because they do not want to present themselves as "Japanese" designers, she believes.

"Miyake doesn't consider himself a Japanese designer," she said. "He designs for everyone and his inspiration is worldwide. Sometimes a collection is toward Africa, sometimes India. He is not so interested in saying let's have some Japanese or black models. He is more interested in the character of the girls. His clothes are very strong and the girls have to come alive in them."

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WILE growth prospects seem unlikely to bring down unemployment significantly, there is much uncertainty on how to spur more rapid growth without reenergizing inflationary expectations. The European economists, observing the more rapid growth of jobs in the United States, are looking hopefully at supply-side solutions: ways of accelerating technological change to create new jobs, to increase the rate of investment, to create greater flexibility in labor markets and to reduce disincentives for productivity.

Jean-Claude Paye, secretary-general of the OECD, said recently that empirical evidence of past periods of intensive technological innovation shows that even though technology-induced gains in productivity may have led to the elimination of many jobs in certain sectors, these have been more than compensated by the growth of demand and by the emergence of new opportunities for work elsewhere in the economy.

However, he added, using a phrase invented by the late Professor Joseph Schumpeter of Harvard, this "creative destruction" of jobs at a time of high unemployment is perceived by many as being possibly troublesome for two reasons.

"First," he said, "there is little evidence that job creation will occur without time lags or in a painless and automatic manner. Second, considerable employment diversion will take place. In other words, there is every likelihood that part of the employment created by the current wave of technological innovation will not

ECONOMIC SCENE

Jobless Rate Troubles West German Analysts

By LEONARD SILK

FRANKFURT — West German economists are troubled about the failure of the current recovery to generate more jobs. With strong demand for its exports, especially from the United States, the German manufacturing industry grew by 3½ percent in 1984, nearly one-third faster than the German economy as a whole.

But German economists think it unlikely that industries here will again outperform the rest of the economy in 1985. The German expansion, in their view, is unlikely to exceed 2½ percent — too slow a pace to reduce unemployment.

The jobless rate in West Germany averaged 8.3 percent last year — about four times as high in the earlier postwar period.

There is nothing unique about the German jobless situation in the European context. Economists at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development expect unemployment throughout Europe to average 11 percent this year. The

OECD countries of Europe now have 20 million out of work, compared with 10 million in 1979 and 5 million in 1970. For all the OECD countries, including the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and New Zealand, as well as the European countries, unemployment is 32 million, compared with 18.6 million in 1979 and 11 million in 1970.

The European economists are worried that if the recovery does not break the long trend to higher unemployment, confidence in the kind of policy their countries have been following will erode.

Two main issues concern them. The first is whether high real interest rates, the strong dollar and the unbalanced trade position, with the United States in deep deficit and Japan and the Europeans in high surplus, can be sustained much longer. They are anxious about the shock that a major change in the structure of interest rates, capital flows and trade balances might yield to the world economy.

German economists are asking how long the United States can go on borrowing in excess of its domestic savings to finance its level of public and private consumption.

They are worried that confidence in their countries could be undermined

Ford Posts Decline In Profit

Taxes Blamed For 12.7% Drop

United Press International

DEARBORN, Michigan — Ford Motor Co.'s first-quarter profits declined by 12.7 percent to \$783.3 million from the \$897.2 million reported in the first quarter of 1984 because of heavy taxes, company officials said Friday.

Net income per share declined 14.3 percent to \$4.20 a share from \$4.90 a year before, but worldwide sales increased 1.5 percent to \$13.2 billion from \$13 billion a year ago.

Ford set aside about \$527 million in taxes for the quarter after it used up all investment tax credits and carryforwards, said Tony Fredo, a spokesman. On a pretax basis, the No. 2 automaker earned a record \$1.3 billion, \$18 million more than a year ago.

The automaker said the decline was also related to the high costs of new product development and plant investments.

Part of Ford's \$2.9-billion program to bring out its Ford Taurus and Mercury Sable midsize cars this fall and a \$750-million program to develop its Aerostar minivan were included in the \$19.8 million in capital expenditures, up almost 60 percent from \$512.7 million in the year-earlier quarter, Mr. Fredo said.

Ford's share of the domestic car market rose almost one percent to 19.9 percent compared with a year ago. It said higher sales of its Tempo and Topaz compact models accounted for most of the increase. Ford offered 8.8-percent incentives on those models through April 22.

Profits from Ford's operations outside the United States dropped almost 27 percent to \$157 million from \$214 million in the first quarter of 1984, mainly because of high taxes.

Together, the profits of the Big Three automakers — Ford, General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp. — were down 27 percent to \$2.36 billion from \$3.22 billion in the 1984 first quarter.

GM attributed its 33.5-percent drop in net income to the high costs associated with new products and plants. It reported a \$1.07-billion profit on record sales of \$24.2 billion for the first quarter, compared with a \$1.6-billion profit on sales of \$22.9 billion a year ago.

Chrysler Corp. said its taxpayer status — which began in last quarter of 1984 after a five-year brush with bankruptcy — caused a 23-percent decline in after-tax earnings to \$207.6 million, compared with \$705.8 million for the year ago quarter. Sales were a record \$5.4 billion, versus \$4.9 billion in the first quarter of 1984.

American Motors Corp., plagued by slow sales of its Allante and Encore subcompacts, broke a string of five profitable quarters with a \$29-million loss for the latest quarter, compared with a \$5.1 million profit a year ago. Sales dropped 16.4 percent to \$519.4 million from last year's \$51.1 billion.

AMCI attributed its 33.5-percent drop in net income to the high costs associated with new products and plants. It reported a \$1.07-billion profit on record sales of \$24.2 billion for the first quarter, compared with a \$1.6-billion profit on sales of \$22.9 billion a year ago.

Chrysler, as well as Ford, lowered industry profits with the resumption of paying taxes after they used up all tax credits and carryforwards.

A heated sales incentive war at the small car end of the market helped cut profits although car sales remained strong, especially for Ford and Chrysler.

Large investments in plants and future models also depleted profits. GM's \$344 million increase in investments from last year to \$1.5 billion went towards plant improvement and new car programs for 1986-87.

Part of Ford's \$319.8 million capital spending during the first quarter went towards its \$2.9-billion Taurus and Sable cars for 1985 and a \$750 million for its 1986 Aerostar minivan.

Chrysler's programs through the rest of the decade include a host of new models and investments in joint ventures with Japan and Korea.

"We hoped that Goldsmith would join us in our restructuring

program," Crown's chairman, William T. Creson said Thursday.

But Sir James said Friday that his CZC Acquisition Corp. was terminating its options to buy shares of \$42.50-a-share offer.

"We are taking this action in

view of the actions taken by Crown Zellerbach's management and board of directors, the attitude of

Crown Zellerbach manifested to us in our telephone conversations yes-

terday, the confusion created by

the proposed transaction between

Crown Zellerbach and the Mead Corp., and the complex proposed

restructuring plan of Crown Zellerbach," Sir James said.

On Thursday, Crown Zellerbach had announced plans for a restructuring disclosed that Mead's board had rejected a friendly \$50-a-share bid from Crown Zellerbach, to seek control of Crown Zellerbach, and to take such other action as we consider consistent with our position as the largest shareholder."

In the statement on its restructuring plan, Crown said it would split itself into three units — timberlands, specialty packaging and paper — and that its shareholders would get securities in each unit.

Mr. Creson said that under the plan approved by the board on Thursday, Crown will offer to buy back about 50 percent of its outstanding shares by offering to exchange them for partial ownership in a limited partnership that would

take possession of virtually all of

Crown's vast timberland, roughly 1.6 million acres.

The proposal also offers shares in a newly-formed corporation that will operate Crown's specialty packaging business.

Crown shares, units of the part-

nership and shares in the packaging business will trade separately.

Mr. Creson also said the compa-

ny was still willing to have another,

more-friendly buyer enter the pic-

ture.

"At the same time," Mr. Creson said, "Our board has authorized management to continue to be

available to anyone who is willing to offer a value consistent with the

restructuring program."

Crown, like many forest-product

companies, has become an attrac-

tive target for takeover specialists

because the value of their timber-

land assets has diminished and fi-

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tively flat. The stocks are therefore

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Crown, like many forest-product

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Claudius Dornier Tries To Block Daimler BidBy Warren Gorder
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — Claudio Dornier said Friday that he would not consent to Daimler-Benz AG's plans to acquire his family's Dornier GmbH unless he was guaranteed a minimum 25-percent stake in Dornier. That share amounts to veto power over company policy and incorporation changes under West German law.

Mr. Dornier holds a 12.8-percent stake in the West German aviation group, which would increase to 20 percent under the Daimler plan. His brother, Silvius, would hold an 8-percent stake under the Daimler plan, while other family shareholders would sell their shares.

Daimler announced Tuesday that it had reached a takeover agreement with five of the six Dornier family shareholders, excluding Claudio Dornier, to acquire 68 percent of the company. Ten days earlier, Mr. Dornier told the International Herald Tribune that he "will do everything [he] can to prevent any big company from taking over majority control of Dornier, and would buy other family shares that must be tendered within the family before being sold to outsiders."

Mr. Dornier, 70, said Friday that the West German automaker now must decide whether it can come to terms with his conditions. Those conditions would stipulate that his minimum 25-percent stake would not be affected by a future capital increase in Dornier by Daimler.

Daimler shares, which had risen sharply in the previous few days, fell 6 Deutsche marks (\$1.92) Friday to \$48.45 DM per share on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

Following Mr. Dornier's state-

ment, Dornier said that it had written to him and told him it was ready for further talks.

Mr. Dornier's option to buy up shares offered to outsiders was stipulated in the will of his father, Claude Dornier, who founded the company. Claudio Dornier's intention to exercise that option presents a potentially insurmountable obstacle to Daimler's stated desire to turn full "majority control" of West Germany's second-largest aviation and aerospace group.

Daimler is understood to have agreed to pay just under 400 million DM for the proposed 68-percent holding.

Mr. Dornier said Friday that Daimler already indicated during negotiations with family members Monday and Tuesday in Stuttgart that a 25-percent holding for Claudio was not acceptable. A Daimler spokesman would not say Friday whether Mr. Dornier's proposal for a 25-percent share would be rejected.

Mr. Dornier also said he was skeptical that the Daimler plan would meet with the required approval by the trustees of the 27.8-percent stake in the estate of Anna Dornier, the founder's deceased widow.

He said that he had the support of all but one family member to seek a restructuring of company ownership that would leave the family with 60 percent and an outside partner, or partners, with 40 percent.

Mannesmann AG, which had extensive talks with Dornier members last week parallel with those of Daimler, has said that it would settle for a share of less than 50 percent.

Phillips Posts 45.1% Drop in Profit; Tenneco Earnings Plunge 59.4%*The Associated Press*

NEW YORK — Phillips Petroleum Co., citing the cost of a restructuring it undertook to escape from two hostile takeover bids, said Friday that earnings tumbled 45.1 percent in the first quarter of 1985 from a year earlier.

And Tenneco Inc., a diversified energy company, said its profit plunged 59.4 percent, due largely to a 75-day shutdown of production at its J.L. Case Co. subsidiary, a move aimed at reducing excess dealer inventories of farm equipment. The company predicted that Case, which purchased International Harvester Co.'s farm equipment business late last year, would turn a profit by the end of 1985.

Phillips said that its first-quarter profit fell to \$106 million, or 71 cents a share, from \$193 million, or \$1.26 a share, in the like period a year earlier. Revenue edged up 1.5 percent, however, to \$4.02 billion from \$3.96 billion.

William C. Douce, Phillips' chairman, said that earnings were reduced by \$40 million for expenses related to a restructuring of the company that was developed to settle separate takeover attempts by T. Boone Pickens and Carl C. Icahn.

Phillips borrowed \$4.5 billion to buy back nearly half of its stock and agreed to sell \$2 billion of its assets to reduce the new debt load.

Tenneco said that profit fell to \$63 million, or 34 cents a share, from \$155 million, or \$1 a share. Revenue fell 4.1 percent to \$3.72 billion from \$3.88 billion.

FDIC Sues 4 Former Officials Of Continental Illinois Corp.*The Associated Press*

CHICAGO — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. has sued four former officials of Continental Illinois Corp. to recover more than \$3 million in severance payments they received after resigning last year in the wake of Continental Bank's near failure.

The FDIC filed suit Friday in U.S. District Court to recover a portion of the severances of the former Continental chairman, Roger E. Anderson; Donald C. Miller, former corporate vice chairman; John H. Perkins, former president of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co.; and George R. Baker, former executive vice president of the bank and the corporation.

The suit said the three senior officers managed the affairs of the corporation "when the bank fell from its position as one of the country's leading financial institutions to the brink of failure and insolvency."

Mr. Anderson, who resigned in April 1984, was chairman of the corporation when the bank bought more than \$1 billion in equity loans from Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City. Penn Square failed in July 1982 and Continental wrote off most of the loans.

The suit charges that the Continental officials lost their eligibility for such severance payments when they resigned.

The FDIC seeks recovery of \$1.2 million from Mr. Anderson, \$951,000 from Mr. Perkins, \$587,000 from Mr. Miller and \$420,000 from Mr. Baker.

In a joint statement, Mr. Anderson

son, Mr. Perkins and Mr. Miller said they believe the severance payments were appropriate.

The severance payments being challenged were made in addition to accrued and vested pensions and other retirement benefits to which the four officers were entitled, the suit said.

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Mr. Anderson, who resigned in April 1984, was chairman of the corporation when the bank bought more than \$1 billion in equity loans from Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City. Penn Square failed in July 1982 and Continental wrote off most of the loans.

The Penn Square loans were among bad loans that totaled \$2.7 billion last June, when concern about Continental's stability triggered the biggest bank run in history.

COMPANY NOTE

Club Mediterranee SA has proposed a one-for-10 free share issue to existing shareholders and a one-for-five rights issue at 400 francs (about \$42) per share. The proposal follows a two-for-one share split approved by shareholders Friday.

Gannett Co. faces a proxy fight from Carl H. Lindner, who said he owns 5 percent of the newspaper chain, to prevent the adoption of measures to block an unwanted takeover.

IBM Deutschland GmbH, the wholly owned West German subsidiary of International Business Machines Corp., said it increased group net profit 6.7 percent last year to 72.4 million Deutsche marks (\$234.3 million).

PepsiCo Inc. plans to market soft drinks in India under a joint venture with a Indian's Duncan tea group, a Duncan spokesman said. Coca-Cola had given the Indian market rather than abide by a government order that would involve sharing the secret formula for its concentrate.

Philip Morris Inc. said its stockholders approved a proposal to reorganize the company into a holding company. The plan, to take effect about July, calls for the formation of a new corporation, Philip Morris Cos. Inc., with Philip Morris Inc. becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary.

TWA to Fly to Caribbean*Los Angeles Times Service*

NEW YORK — Trans World Airlines has announced that it would begin serving destinations in the Caribbean beginning Nov. 15 in an effort to keep its planes filled year-round.

C.E. Meyer Jr., the carrier's president and chief executive, said Thursday that the flights would be between New York and San Juan, Puerto Rico. TWA also will serve St. Thomas and St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Nassau and Freeport in the Bahamas, and St. Martin, Antigua and Guadeloupe.

"We think it's going to solve one of our long-standing problems for us," Mr. Meyer said. "As everyone surely knows, along with our many

competitive strengths, we've suffered from one outstanding competitive disadvantage: a highly seasonal route structure and revenue curve to match. We fly like mad all summer, then have to follow the bears and possums into hibernation when winter comes."

TWA eams most of its revenues from trans-Atlantic traffic, for which summer is the busiest season. The airline had profits of \$28.8 million last year. It reported a loss of \$74.3 million in this year's first quarter, traditionally one of its slowest periods.

Mr. Meyer said that TWA intended to add one or two new Caribbean destinations each year, as part of a five-year plan to develop the market, and might later buy 20 new planes.

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**Friday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sks. 100s	Close	
							High	Low
A								
7/4	37/8	ADP n				26	5/4	51/4
14/4	8/4	AL Lab	.29	14	22	14/2	14/4	+ 1/4
22/2	12	AMC n	.12	6	15	14/2	20/2	+ 1/2
57/8	24/8	AMC Int'l				16/2	4	- 1/2
79/8	56	ATT Fd	5.05e	64	32	23	79/8	37/8
14/4	8/2	Atchenu	.22	32	19	12	10/2	- 1/2
14/4	8/2	Atchenu				12	11/2	+ 1/2
14/4	8/2	Atchenu				12	11/2	+ 1/2
37/8	14/4	Adtrac Rds				24	2	- 1/2
24/4	17/4	Adtrac Rds	.14	5	5	20	30	+ 1/2
24/4	15	Adobe	.28	15	12	12/1	18/8	+ 1/2
45/4	41/4	Aerone				25	6/4	57/8
45/4	27/4	Aerop Bds	.40	14	19	22	45/4	45/4
9/4	5/4	AirExp				21	7/4	6/4
11/8	5/8	AirCo				11	30	7/4
10/2	5/2	AirCo pf				11	64	10/2
5	1/4	Alamco				10	18	10/2
70/7	65/2	Alamco n				47	12/4	9/2
10/2	5/2	Alaris				22	9/2	9/2
9	5/2	Alaris				11	3	+ 1/2
19	5/2	Alasheim	.05	5	15	16/4	11/4	- 1/2
15/2	5/2	Altex				9/4	14	11/2
36	28/2	Alcos pf	3.75	114	46	70/2	33	22/2
26/4	11	Alcos Co				25	25/4	25/4
18/2	9/2	Amadich	.20	15	17	20/1	13/2	- 1/2
15/2	6/2	Amadico	.08	6	17	25/1	7/2	- 1/2
8/4	4/2	AmBil	.15	19	11	11	7/4	7/4
7/4	4/2	AmCap				5	7/4	7/4
44/2	31/4	ACOtriv	1.00	23	13	4	43/4	43/4
9	5/2	ACRUC w				24	37/4	37/4
9	5/2	ACRUC A				24	24/2	24/2
9	5/2	ACRUC B				24	24/2	24/2
12/4	7/2	ACRUC B				2	10/2	10/2
4	4	ACRUC B				2	6/2	6/2
17/2	12/2	AMAZA	.52	34	16	13	16/2	14/2
18/2	12/2	AMAZB	.52	39	29	5	12/2	12/2
7/2	5/2	AMAZB				34	37/2	37/2
10	3	AMOil				14	4	57/8
64/2	53/2	APeti	3.20	54	15	23	56	55
57/2	36	APracIn v				24	14	57/2
17/2	12/2	APracIn v	.24	17	4	3	51/2	51/2
8/2	6/2	Arility				2	6/2	6/2
16/2	11/2	ARovin n				53	14/2	14/2
4/2	3	ASAC	.06	22	7	40/2	32/2	+ 1/2
37/2	32/2	ASAC				20	24/2	24/2
10/2	5/2	ASAC				20	14/2	14/2
14/2	9/2	ASAC	.72	51	16	17	9	- 1/2
14/2	9/2	ASAC				1	14/2	14/2
14/2	5/2	Amplus				5	3/2	3/2
22/2	34	Amplus w				19/2	8	- 1/2
22/2	16	vAnsl v				21/2	5/2	- 1/2
9/2	5/2	Amplus				6	5/2	5/2
7/2	5/2	Arley in				4	6/2	6/2
11/2	6/2	Armitn				17	6/2	6/2
11/2	7/2	Armitn				15	10/2	10/2
12/2	8	ArrowA				12	8/2	8/2
24	10/2	ArrowA	.20	24	14	49	20/2	19/2
11/2	6/2	ASMR s	.15	17	8	50	8/2	8/2
7/2	1	Aspro				85/2	7/2	1/2
17/2	7/2	Aspro pf				17/2	9	1/2
22/2	11/2	ASMR s	.45			11	10/2	11/2
7/2	4/2	Autelar				74	11/2	- 1/2
7/2	4/2	Autelar	.050	11	28	52	4/2	- 1/2
47/2	32/2	Autelar	1.00e	23	17	92	44/2	44/2
20/2	13/2	Avonol				50	5/2	15/2
B								
4/2	27/2	BAT				120	4/2	4/2
37/2	22/2	BDM	.19	5	24	24	39/2	39/2
13/2	14/2	BRT				7	12	25/2
5/2	3/2	BRT				55	4	25/2
13/2	7/2	Brosen	.40e	42	21	24	55/2	55/2
17/2	7/2	Boter				1	14	14/2
7/2	7/2	BoterW	.32e	34	21	35	5/2	5/2
8/2	21	Boton Fd	2.00e	82	51	21	25/2	25/2
7/2	4/2	Boton S				19	5/2	5/2
6/2	4/2	BotonBld	.40	47	19	19	5/2	5/2
4/2	2/2	BotonBld				48	5/2	5/2
2/2	2/2	BotonBld				48	5/2	5/2
2/2	1/2	BotonBld				12	25/2	25/2
12/2	10/2	BotonBld	.34	28	21	17	12/2	12/2
9/2	4/2	Bordon				11	12/2	12/2
4	1/2	Bordon				21	12/2	12/2
2/2	1/2	Bordon				22	25/2	25/2
6/2	3/2	Botsida	.20e			13	37/2	37/2
28/2	24/2	BotsidB				17/2	27/2	27/2
5/2	3/2	BotsidB				21	27/2	27/2
12/2	10/2	BotsidB				21	27/2	27/2
9/2	4/2	BotsidB				21	27/2	27/2
4	1/2	BotsidB				17	27/2	27/2
2/2	1/2	BotsidB				17	27/2	27/2
2/2	1/2	BotsidB				17	27/2	27/2
18/2	14/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
14/2	10/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
12/2	8/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
8/2	5/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
5/2	3/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
17/2	14/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
14/2	10/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
10/2	7/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
7/2	5/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
5/2	3/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
12/2	10/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
10/2	7/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
7/2	5/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
5/2	3/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
12/2	10/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
10/2	7/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
7/2	5/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
5/2	3/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
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12/2	10/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
10/2	7/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
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10/2	7/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
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5/2	3/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
12/2	10/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
10/2	7/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2
7/2	5/2	Botor A				10	37/2	37/2

Over-the-Counter

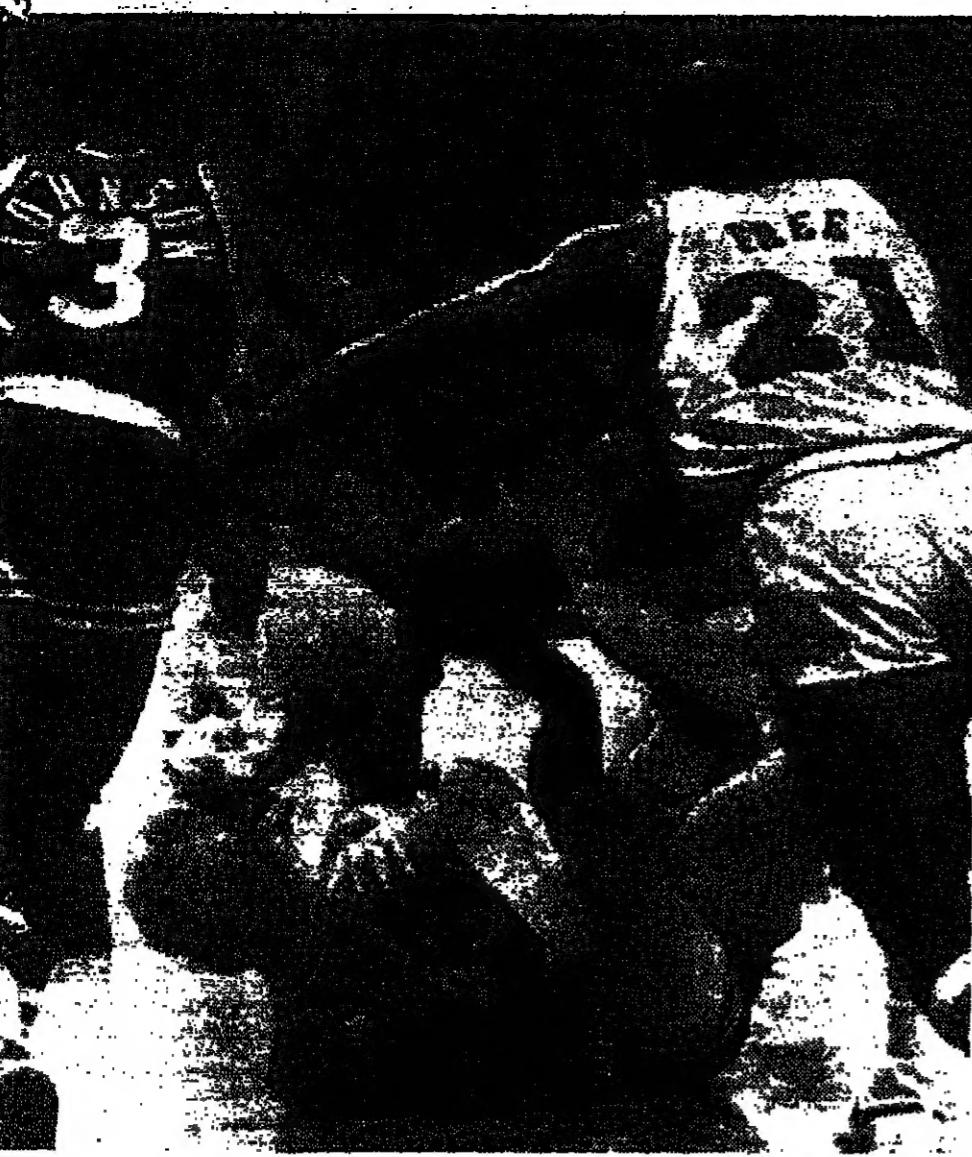
NASDAQ National Market Prices

April 26.																															
Sales in 100s		Net				Sales in 100s		Net				Sales in 100s		Net				Sales in 100s		Net											
High		Low		3 P.M.		Chg%		High		Low		3 P.M.		Chg%		High		Low		3 P.M.		Chg%									
Confor	449.16	152	152	+ 14				ConWt's	1.40	55	125	25	25	25	- 16	GK Sv's	26	1.0	22	13	14%	15	+ 14								
ComBcs	54,426	294	294	+ 16				CoNtC's	2,046	59	43	344	344	344	- 16	GTS	32	81	84	84	84	84	+ 14								
CnBns	1.31	23	23	+ 16				CoNtM's	1.12	1	81	11	11	11	- 16	Galleo	5,131	13	13	13	13	13	+ 14								
CnFds	54,309	234	234	+ 16				CoNtin's	.12	4	77	30	30	30	- 16	Galeo	137	124	92	92	92	92	+ 14								
CnFsl	50	18	93	124	124	+ 16		CoNtr's	2.80	7.3	22	234	234	234	- 16	Gamot	11	66	66	66	66	66	+ 14								
CnRsl	18	22	14	14	364	364	+ 16		CoNv'l's	346	53	30	74	74	74	- 16	Gandif	30	1.0	73	92	92	92	+ 14							
Centra	40	22	14	14	124	124	+ 16		CoNv'l's	346	53	30	74	74	74	- 16	Garcia	124	21	21	21	21	21	+ 14							
Centru	49	3	4	12	116	116	+ 16		CoNv'l's	346	53	30	74	74	74	- 16	Genech	129	574	512	512	512	512	+ 14							
Centrif	12	13	15	15	62	62	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14							
Centrif	12	13	15	15	34	34	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14							
Cetus	10	17	9	9	111	111	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14							
ChmePl	125	115	116	116	116	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
ChopEn	42	74	7	7	74	74	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14							
Choreff	1	67	65	65	65	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chrm's	20	13	22	22	164	164	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14							
ChothM	50	104	104	104	104	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	98	8	7	7	74	74	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14							
Chem	63	25	34	34	164	164	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14							
Chem	1,664	675	675	675	675	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	1083	814	794	794	794	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	1819	24	23	23	23	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	11,501	15	15	15	15	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	24,216	164	164	164	164	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	34,216	304	304	304	304	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	120	43	43	43	43	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	44,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	23	54	54	54	54	54	+ 14								
Chem	54,124	12	12	12	12	+ 16		CoNv'l's	40	2.4	267	152	152	152	- 16	Ghast	2														

مكتبة الأصل

(Continued on Page 17)

SPORTS



With a grounded Larry Bird groping for a loose ball, teammate Dennis Johnson and Cleveland's Don B. Free closed in for a piece of the action. Boston won the game, 117-115.

Celtics, Trail Blazers Close Out Series, 3-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RICHFIELD, Ohio — Even with a bad wing, this Bird flies better than any other. Larry Bird, who missed Game 3 because of bone chips and bursitis in his elbow, scored 34 points including a pair of free throws with

NBA PLAYOFFS

23 seconds left Thursday night, enabling the Boston Celtics to eliminate the Cleveland Cavaliers from the National Basketball Association playoffs with a 117-115 victory.

Bird also pulled down 14 rebounds as Boston won the best-of-five Eastern Conference series, 3-1. The Celtics advance to the Eastern Conference semifinals against Detroit, with Game 1 Sunday at Boston Garden.

In Thursday's other game Portland eliminated Dallas, three games to one, and will face the Los Angeles Lakers in the opener of the Western Conference semifinals Saturday in Los Angeles.

In playoff series that were to resume Friday, Philadelphia was at Washington leading, 2-1; Milwaukee at Chicago leading, 2-1; Denver at San Antonio leading, 2-1, and Houston at Utah trailing, 2-1.

"I'm not out to please everybody," said all-star forward Bird, who had criticized the basketball knowledge of Cleveland fans. "I just wanted to do what I said I'd do — help the Celtics win. I did it."

Bird came through from the time he came out on the court," said Boston's coach, K.C. Jones. "I think the elbow was bothering him a little, but he's a gutsy person."

The loss ended what had become a story-book season for the Cavaliers. Cleveland began the season 19-19, but straightened it out to make the playoffs for the first time since 1978. The Celtics' three playoff victories were by a combined total of seven points.

"I'll say this about Cleveland," said Jones. "They might have been our toughest obstacle. This might get people in Philadelphia and Los Angeles upset, but it's the truth."

Gretzky Excels in Oiler Sweep; Islanders Beat Flyers

The Associated Press

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — With three goals and four assists, Wayne Gretzky led the Edmonton Oilers

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

into the Campbell Conference finals with an 8-2 rout of the Winnipeg Jets here Thursday night. Gretzky's performance, as the Oilers swept the best-of-seven Smythe Division final, tied his own Nation-

al Hockey League playoff mark of seven points, set April 17, 1983 against Calgary.

Meanwhile, the New York Islanders avenged a Patrick Division sweep. Chicago took a 5-1 lead in the Norris Division and Montreal evened the Adams Division final at 2-2.

"I was on tonight," said Gretzky, the league's scoring leader for the last five seasons and its most valuable player for six. "I had a real

good feel for the game, and I seemed to be in the right spot at the right time to get those loose pucks."

"There're games when I get five points and I play bad. I'm judged on goals and assists, but in the playoffs it's a little bit tighter checking and it's a bit tougher for me."

It didn't look tougher against Winnipeg. Gretzky scored two goals in the first period and set up three in the second as the Oilers mounted a 5-1 lead. Two of Gretzky's tallies came with the Oilers short-handed. Jari Kurri added three goals, all on assists from Gretzky.

Winnipeg Coach Barry Long praised his team, which skated the entire series without star center Dale Hawerchuk, who was out with a broken rib. Of Edmonton he said:

"It's certainly no disgrace to lose to that team. Possibly next year, we'll overcome that. That's what we're working toward — to defeat the top dog in our division."

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OBSERVER**Lessons of Film History**

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has had a great deal of difficulty in the past few weeks with the history of World War II. His first gaffe was to believe that German and American soldiers were buried in the same cemeteries in West Germany and could presumably be honored at the same time. His second one was to say that very few of today's Germans remember the war and certainly none of the adults now living participated in any way.



Buchwald

Finally, he really flunked the course when the soldiers buried at Birkenau were just as much victims of the war as people who died in the Holocaust.

What is one to make of the president's blunders? There may be clues in a book called "The Films of Ronald Reagan," by Tony Thomas (Citadel Press, 1980).

Despite his being under contract to Warner Brothers, Reagan did not play in as many World War II movies as one might think. Yet his view of the war and the Nazis could easily have been formed by the ones he did appear in.

In 1941 Ronald Reagan went into action for the first time in a film titled "International Squadron." He played a daredevil American stunt pilot who ferries a bomber to the RAF in England. Once there he witnesses the death of a child in an air raid and joins the RAF to get even with the Nazis. But Reagan doesn't take his flying job seriously and while he's messin' around with French pilot's girlfriends he misses a mission. His best friend, another American, substitutes for him and is killed.

This sobered him up as far as World War II is concerned. He decides to atone for his tacky behavior by knocking out the French pilot and taking his mission. After shooting down several German fighter planes in a smashing dogfight, Reagan dies a fiery heroic death. The important thing is that, while there is a lot of talk about German bad guys, Reagan never gets to meet one personally.

To my knowledge the only time

Ronald Reagan ever came face to face with the Nazis was in "Desperate Journey," made in 1942. He costarred with Errol Flynn as part of the crew of a bomber. Reagan plays a brash, amusing, irreverent but very brave Yank.

After the plane drops its bombs on Germany it is shot down and the crew is rounded up by a German major (Raymond Massey). Members of the German military in "Desperate Journey" are portrayed not so much as villains as they are as bumbler and idiots. In Reagan's big scene, he is being debriefed by the major, who thinks the Yank will tell him everything about the mission. Instead Ronnie knocks out Massey, then sits down and eats the major's breakfast.

After this hilarious scene Reagan and the crew find it a breeze to escape and make their way across Germany, blowing up half the country with sabotage. In a slam-bang finish they manage to steal a German bomber and take off for England with Errol Flynn at the controls.

That, as far as I know, was Ronald Reagan's only Hollywood action in the European theater during World War II. He did serve honorably in Burma in "The Hasty Heart," and in the Korean theater in an MGM film called "Prisoner of War," which was so bad that it has said that this film hastened Reagan's decision to go into politics. The future president's finest hour was "Hellcats of the Navy," in which Reagan was cast as a naval commander on a sub in the Pacific who wreaks havoc on the Japanese fleet. Not only did Reagan win the war, he also won the girl, a nurse played by Nancy Davis, who is now the U.S. first lady.

I detail the films that Reagan played in for only one reason: It appears that the president's Hollywood war record, while distinguished, did not prepare him in any way for the 40th anniversary of the end of hostilities with Nazi Germany. It also might explain why Reagan is so ignorant of World War II history. Even a bit part in "The Battle of the Bulge" would have made him realize that visiting a military cemetery where SS soldiers are buried is not the right thing for a U.S. president to do.

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — This is the season when young Japan is taught how to bow.

The skill might not seem to require lessons, especially in a country where people bow at far more than just the drop of a hat. But there is a proper way to do everything in Japan, and that means rigorous spring training for the many thousands of young people who graduated from school in late March.

For the past few weeks the bigger companies have put their recruits through courses not only in the right way to bow but in the right way to smile, the right way to dress, the right way to walk. Young women learn the right way to serve tea, and young men the right way to present their calling cards to a new acquaintance — a ritual of immeasurable significance here.

Everyone learned the right way to talk, a less-than-breezy task because polite Japanese involves varying levels of humbleness, depending on whether one is speaking to a social superior, equal or inferior.

No one has had to work harder at all this than employees of department stores and banks who maintain steady contact with the public. Most such companies prepared manuals and videotapes demonstrating proper techniques, such as the importance of keeping the back straight when bowing and of not bobbing one's head like a fishing float.

At the Takashimaya department store in central Tokyo one recent morning, the time for 32 ill-at-ease women all just out of high school, to learn how to bow properly.

The women were divided into groups of eight, and they took turns bowing and greeting, bowing and greeting, trying to remember that at Takashimaya one bows 30 degrees when welcoming customers and 15 degrees when encouraging them to look around. At other stores, 45-degree bows are de rigueur for departing customers.

"You look so nervous," said their instructor, Mitsu Kouchi, a crisply dressed man recruited from the men's clothing department. "You have to smile when you say, 'Good morning.'"

The young women greeted and bowed all over again, trying to get it right but not looking discernibly less nervous. They had far to go, concluded Kazuo Hoshino, who heads the store's education division.

Inevitably, many older Japanese think young people have poor manners, bowing frantically and speaking unspeakably. Some say younger Japanese are too tall for graceful bowing; others blame lax discipline at home these days. "What I see most clearly is stooped posture — their hands hang in front of them like gorillas," said Kiyonobu Ogawara, the 72-year-old master of an etiquette school in Tokyo.

Older people everywhere tend to think that



Two young women practice bowing in Tokyo park.

youngsters are not what they ought to be, but even so, in how many other countries are manners so crucial that someone would invent a machine like the one that has been used by the Kintetsu department store in Osaka? It is a bowing machine. A person presses his or her chest against the breastplate, and in that manner the body adjusts to the desired angle. Usually, that is somewhere between 15 and 45 degrees. Deep-crouched, both-hands-touching-the-straw-mat bows are far less common.

A few years ago the bowing machine delighted foreigners, who saw it as a splendid amalgam of Japan's passion for precision and for gadgets. In reality, the machine is little used; but it does make a point as to how somberly Japanese take this ancient custom.

There may not be as much obligatory bowing as before World War II, when people made obeisances in the general direction of the Imperial Palace, but there is still enough bending to keep everyone limber.

The prime minister bows to members of the Diet, or parliament, before addressing them, and television announces bow from behind their desks before reading the evening news. In offices, workers sometimes bow involuntarily when saying goodbye on the telephone.

In Takashimaya, Mitsuko Hitaka, who

sells maternity clothes, estimates that she sells seven to ten times for each customer. A magazine called Gendai examined bowing patterns two years ago and found that in one unnamed Ginza department store the young women who ran the elevators bowed to shoppers an average of 2,560 times a day.

As important as bowing for young people is the instruction they have received in spring in polite language — learning which phrase to use to show they recognize their station. This is a complicated business and a serious one, even in make-believe. The actor Toshiro Mifune, for example, refused to use language he thought unfit for the feudal lord Tora no wa when he made the American mini-series "Shogun" a few years ago.

Modern youngsters do not automatically know such subtleties, said Hoshino of the Takashimaya department store. But he was confident that with perseverance his new recruits would eventually know instinctively how to bow and talk from the opening welcome to the final "Sayonara."

On second thought, even savviness perhaps the one Japanese word most foreigners know, is becoming vaguely unfamiliar to young Japan. It is still used, to be sure. But more and more youngsters part company by not bowing to each other and then saying in perfect non-Japanese, "Bye-bye."

PEOPLE**First-Lady Summit Ends**

about nothing but cuts?" She asked.

King Juan Carlos I, Queen Sofia and Prince Minister Felipe Gonzalez attended a funeral Mass to mark the reburial of the remains of the king's grandmother among the tombs of Spanish royalty. Queen Eugenia died in 1969 in Lausanne, where she was buried. Her husband, King Alfonso XIII, is buried in the crypt of the Escorial outside Madrid, where the queen has now been reburied. She and Alfonso lived in exile after the king's abdication in April 1931.

NBC is busily re-editing a television show on missing people, due to air Monday, because a New York youngster featured in the program was reunitied this week with his father, Pablo Torres, 15, had been missing since Aug. 13. He was found when workers caring for him saw his face on a local New York television show. His story was one of seven to be featured in NBC's "Missing . . . Have You Seen This Person?"

Rudolf Hess turned 91 Friday in Spandau prison in Berlin, where he is serving a life term for war crimes.

Geraldine Ferraro met privately with Pope John Paul II, but the former U.S. vice presidential candidate said they did not talk about abortion — a key issue in last fall's campaign — because although she advocated freedom of choice on abortion in the campaign, her private views are the same as the pope's. In an unusual move, the Vatican neither announced the 10-minute audience in advance nor confirmed it took place. Ferraro said she and the pope discussed human rights and arms control.

Residents of a village north of Dublin have dropped a threat of legal action against a rock concert by Bruce Springsteen this summer after receiving pledges of security. The residents feared a repetition of the violence that occurred at the site during a Bob Dylan concert last year.

ANNOUNCEMENTS**MOVING****FOUR WINDS INTERNATIONAL****REAL ESTATE FOR SALE****MONTE CARLO PARK PALACE****REAL ESTATE FOR SALE****INTERNATIONAL****MIDDLE EAST/BALKANS****FRENCH PROVINCES****SPAIN****SWITZERLAND****UKRAINE****GERMANY****NETHERLANDS****ITALY****SWITZERLAND****LEYSIN:****RESIDENCE LES FRENES****EXECUTIVE SUITES MAYFAIR****RENTAL****COSTA D'AZUR****PARIS AREA****REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE****FRENCH PROVINCES****MONTE CARLO****PARK PALACE****REAL ESTATE FOR SALE****INTERNATIONAL****MIDDLE EAST/BALKANS****FRENCH PROVINCES****SPAIN****SWITZERLAND****UKRAINE****NETHERLANDS****ITALY****SWITZERLAND****LEYSIN:****RESIDENCE LES FRENES****EXECUTIVE SUITES MAYFAIR****RENTAL****COSTA D'AZUR****PARIS AREA****REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE****FRENCH PROVINCES****MONTE CARLO****PARK PALACE****REAL ESTATE FOR SALE****INTERNATIONAL****MIDDLE EAST/BALKANS****FRENCH PROVINCES****SPAIN****SWITZERLAND****UKRAINE****NETHERLANDS****ITALY****SWITZERLAND****LEYSIN:****RESIDENCE LES FRENES****EXECUTIVE SUITES MAYFAIR****RENTAL****COSTA D'AZUR****PARIS AREA****REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE****FRENCH PROVINCES****MONTE CARLO****PARK PALACE****REAL ESTATE FOR SALE****INTERNATIONAL****MIDDLE EAST/BALKANS****FRENCH PROVINCES****SPAIN****SWITZERLAND****UKRAINE****NETHERLANDS****ITALY****SWITZERLAND****LEYSIN:****RESIDENCE LES FRENES****EXECUTIVE SUITES MAYFAIR****RENTAL****COSTA D'AZUR****PARIS AREA****REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE****FRENCH PROVINCES****MONTE CARLO****PARK PALACE****REAL ESTATE FOR SALE****INTERNATIONAL****MIDDLE EAST/BALKANS****FRENCH PROVINCES****SPAIN****SWITZERLAND****UKRAINE**

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